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Where Fighting Occurred Sunday In Mexico City



The Zocalo, in front of the Cathedral, where many were killed Sunday.

NO CHANGE IN BORDER COMMANDS

All Troops Now Here to Remain Until Situation in Mexico is Quiet—No Negro Troops Are Coming.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Despite general reorganization of the army under the order of February 2, which was to go into effect as soon as possible after February 15, there will be no change in the stations of troops along the Mexican border until peace prevails in the republic.

This was authoritatively stated today by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, to the Herald correspondent. This means that the 22d infantry and all other troops in the vicinity of El Paso may not be moved for years.

A rumor current among the Texas congressmen that negro troops would soon be sent to replace one of the white regiments near El Paso, is without foundation according to war department officials. They asked no guarantee for himself, but pleaded for mercy for his followers.

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Defiant Women Give This Invigorating Hair Tonic the Preference.

It's the easiest way to keep your hair natural colored and youthful-looking and prevent it from turning grey. It's just as important as keeping your skin in good condition. Beautiful, natural colored hair is more important to every woman than anything else. Why take care of your complexion and neglect your hair?

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Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Free: Sign this ad, and take it to any of the following drug stores and get a 60c size bottle of **HAY'S HAIR HEALTH** and 1 cake of **HARFINA SOAP FREE**, for 50c; or \$1.00 size bottle of **HAY'S HAIR HEALTH** and 2 cakes of **HARFINA SOAP FREE**, for \$1.00. For sale and recommended by Knoblauch Drug Co. and Kelly & Pollard.—Advertisement.

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President Francisco I. Madero



REBELS SEIZE MEXICAN CAPITAL; MADERO FLEES FROM THE CITY

(Continued From Page 1.)

confirmed this morning. Relatives of Madero refused this morning to divulge his whereabouts.

Only a few troops came into the city during the night and the early hours of today and these showed little or no disposition to fight the Diaz forces.

MADERO'S FLIGHT.
At a late hour last night Diaz sent a message to Madero demanding of him to surrender. The president declined to accede to his demand.

President Madero and his ministers left the palace about 10 o'clock last night, it is stated.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta was left in charge of the loyal forces in the palace.

Gen. Angeles, from Cuernavaca, and Col. Vasconcelos, from Chalco, had been ordered to the capital, but are reported to be in sympathy with the rebels.

Madero's decision to flee, it is said, followed the knowledge that Gen. Blanes, who had arrived outside the city with a small portion of his force, was unwilling to fight Gen. Diaz.

REYES'S SON ENDS HIS LIFE.
A tragic sequel of the flight of Gen. Hernandez Reyes, in the fighting Sunday, was the suicide of his son, Hernandez Reyes, a 22-year-old son of the president, who was surrounded by a large group, eager to hear him speak and translate what was happening.

Sunday afternoon a handbill was distributed among the rebel sympathizers and in the Mexican quarter, which had a black cross at its head and which contained the following sentence: "In memory of our beloved

Police chief Figueroa in a prisoner of Gen. Diaz as the result of a controversy over the patrolling of the streets, Diaz said that he could offer no protection to foreigners. He would have between 2000 and 3000 men, he said, including half the army and a large force of artillery, but he could not detach any for the service asked, much as he regretted it.

President Madero was asked by the diplomatic corps, whether he could assure protection for foreign residents. The president did not answer. The diplomats then sent a message to Gen. Diaz notifying him that they would withdraw their hands in consequence of his UNABLE TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

In replying to the representations of the foreign diplomats, Gen. Diaz said that he could offer no protection to foreigners. He would have between 2000 and 3000 men, he said, including half the army and a large force of artillery, but he could not detach any for the service asked, much as he regretted it.

The army rose in revolt Sunday at 5 a. m. in the city. The president, who was in the city, fled to the national palace, where they were besieged, but with some loyal troops at their back, succeeded for a time in defending the palace from the assaults of the revolutionists.

Diaz Controls Arsenal.
Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, controls the arsenal.

**GEN. REYES, KILLED
IN THE UPRISING**

Several bodies from the palace, one of which was the body of Gen. Reyes, were found in the city. The body of Gen. Reyes was found in the city, and the body of Gen. Reyes was found in the city.

Rebels Expected Attack.
The attack on the national palace found the government not altogether unprepared. In the interim between the release of Gen. Diaz and Gen. Reyes from prison, Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, and governor Garza, of the federal district, learned of the plans of the rebels. The minister of war, Gen. Villar, made busy preparations to guard the palace. Riding at the head of his troops, Gen. Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into the Zocalo, the big square in front of the palace.

Gen. Reyes appeared for the first time in the uniform of a general, but Diaz wore a blue sack suit and soft gray hat.

Matinees Fire First.
A halt of the matinee forces was made when Gen. Villar, appearing at the door of the palace, raised his hand and challenged them. His answer was a shot from the part of the rebels to begin firing. Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which soon was clouded with smoke from their rifles. Immediately from the palace came an answering volley.

Diaz Detours to the Arsenal.
From the west could be seen an advancing column of rebels. Thirty minutes' street fighting began in the neighborhood but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon Gen. Diaz led his command, numbering 1000 on a wide detour, in an effort to reach the arsenal.

Pinas Strewn With Bodies.
When the fighting in the Zocalo ceased, ambulances of the Red and White Cross picked up the dead and succored the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with bodies of men and horses. Willing in the palace there were few victims, but Col. Morales, one of the most loyal of Madero's adherents, was killed.

Five Officers Executed.
Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, a retired official, was executed.

Troops Guard Nuevo Laredo.
Laredo, Texas, Feb. 10.—Subdued excitement characterized the news of the death of Gen. Bernardo Reyes in Mexico City, and the escape of Felix Diaz. Both men had many partisans here. Troops are guarding Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in order to prevent any possible uprising in that city.

Everything is quiet in Nuevo Laredo and no attempt has been made to revolt.

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Use President and Ambassador Coffee, 40c and 45c lb. McMath's Sunset and Old Mission, 35c and 40c per lb.

Kipper Herring, per can	25c	Asparagus, per can	15c
Herring in tomato sauce, per can	25c	Succotash, per can	12 1/2c
Boned Herring, per can	20c	Green Beans, per can	12 1/2c
Tuna, per can	20c	Okra, per can	15c
Shredded Codfish, for	12 1/2c	Okra and Tomatoes, per can	15c
Brick Codfish, for	20c	Chili and Tomatoes, per can	15c
Sardines, per can, 6c, 10, 12 1/2c and	15c	Wax Beans, per can	12 1/2c
Salmon, per can, 15c, 20c, 25c and	30c	Salsapara, per can	10c
Lobster, per can, 20c and	35c	Green Chili, per can	10c
Shrimp, per can	12 1/2c	Frango-American Soups, per can	10c
Strictly Fresh Yard Eggs, per doz.	40c		
American Beauty Flour, 24 lb. sack.	\$1.00		

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cer, two captains and three lieutenants were executed in the patio of the national palace. It is officially said that this was by order of the government, but another story is that they were killed by a detachment of their own men because they opposed their joining in the revolt. Added to this is the report that these mutinous troops were overpowered.

Mob Attacks Newspaper.
The Red and White Cross ambulances carried the wounded to provisional hospitals, where investigation showed there were almost as many civilian victims as soldiers. Outside of the fighting between the two opposing troops there was little disorder, and the streets last night were patrolled by the rebel troops. During the day only one mob assembled. It attacked the building of El Pais, the only independent morning newspaper printed in Spanish. The building was partly burned.

Artillery Joins Diaz Force.
Gen. Mondragon, who led the mutiny, was prominently identified with the artillery corps. The first uprising occurred among the soldiers of the artillery branch of the army. It was led by students, who fired a fusillade at the prison guards and liberated the two rebel leaders.

Diaz Succeeded in Capturing the Arsenal.
Diaz succeeded in capturing the arsenal after a strong resistance by the federalists. A large number of rurales and mounted police then went over to his cause. Later an artillery company from Tacubaya, with a dozen field guns, rode into the arsenal grounds, shouting for Diaz.

Zapatistas Near Capital.
It is reported that revolutionary movements have begun in other places and the Zapatistas are said to be fighting a short distance south of the capital.

Federal Chiefs Join Diaz.
South of the capital, the attitude of the artillery stationed in the arsenal, was one of much speculation on both sides. The artillery remained loyal to the battle at the arsenal lasted about an hour. No use was made of the big guns inside the arsenal, and it soon became evident that the reinforcements which the government had sent to attack the rebels were not inclined to fight.

Mounted Police Become Rebels.
Before long, almost all the mounted police, who were stationed in the city against the rebels a few hours previously, were in the rebel ranks.

The Artillery from Tacubaya.
The artillery from Tacubaya clattered to the front and occupied the mutinous troops. Instead, they joined the movement and lined up with the rebels about the arsenal.

Gen. Reyes Killed at Palace.
A truce was called and papers of surrender were formally signed. This victory gave the rebels a majority of all the cannon in the city and left to President Madero probably not more than 25 percent of the capital's fighting force.

In the meantime, alarming rumors reached the city of mutiny, led by striking miners in Pachuca, 55 miles to the northwest of Mexico City, and by the outbreak of heavy fighting at Zapotlan, between a force of Zapatistas and the government troops.

Gen. Mondragon and a large force of artillery were believed to be occupying points of vantage surrounding the city and have their guns trained in such a way as to practically command the situation.

"The People Are With Us," Madero.
To all parts of the republic, Madero telegraphed reassuring news which he and his cabinet seemed to believe. The state governors and military commanders were assured of the loyalty of the army and that tranquility had been restored.

To a representative of the Associated Press, President Madero said the facility with which the new revolt had been suppressed was another indication of the strength of the government and the loyalty of the army.

There you can see the people are with us. It is said that the government is alone, but that is not true. The government has the support of the people, there will be no more temporary truces, we are going to use the iron hand.

Huerta Is Post Commander.
Shortly before the first outbreak, Madero declared martial law throughout the city and announced that he would ask congress to authorize a suspension of the guarantees throughout the republic. Gen. Huerta was named as post commander on account of the wounding of Gen. Villar.

In the belief that the government has scored a victory over the rebels, minister Lascruain, Ernesto Madero and others of the cabinet embraced one another and congratulated themselves for the practical end of the revolt.

Rebels Expect No Clemency.
Those who have observed the rebels closely following the failure of the Veracruz revolt, can expect no clemency, but must fight to the death, there is no question that Diaz is straining every fiber to depose Madero, and with the large forces at his command, both within the city and outside, it is not likely that the present revolt and the rising within the capital will be suppressed easily.

The Killing of Gen. Bernardo Reyes always a progressive, removes one of the most bitter and uncompromising opponents to the Madero government. For over a year he has been in prison charged with treason in fomenting an uprising against Madero.

For over a year he has been in prison charged with treason in fomenting an uprising against Madero. He had never been tried and late last January it was reported the government was in a quandary as to what should be done with him. Reyes freely admitted his guilt, but the Mexican government was afraid to punish him, fearing that it would so, Reyes being regarded as a martyr, to give him a light sentence would

make it inconvenient to impose heavy terms upon other offenders, and to exile him would be dangerous. It was believed in the Mexican capital that finally he would be released under an amnesty decree.

Reyes was a soldier and statesman with a long record of achievements. He was born in Guadalupe about 52 years ago.

A few months prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution, there were rumors of an uprising against president Diaz in favor of Gen. Reyes, who was extremely popular throughout the country. Diaz sent Reyes to Europe, ostensibly to study military organization, but recalled him before the revolution of Madero had reached a crisis.

When Reyes reached Mexico, however, Diaz had been forced to resign. Reyes then aligned himself with Madero and agreed to accept the portfolio of minister of war when Madero's cabinet was formed. Later he decided to run for the presidency, and was forced to flee from the wrath of Madero.

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